

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,
Received up to 10th March, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th March, states that the *Statesman* observes that if the admission of Pigott, that he had forged Mr. Parnell's signature in the letters ascribed to Mr. Parnell, does not induce the present Conservative Ministry to resign, it should be the duty of every respectable and true Englishman to take steps with a view to removing the Ministry from office. Indeed, there is good reason to hope that the Conservatives will soon be turned out of office, and the prospect of the accession of Mr. Gladstone's party to power is naturally viewed with satisfaction by natives. The Conservatives have treated the Irish with great severity, and peace will never be restored in Ireland until the inequitable laws enacted by them remain in force. As soon as Mr. Gladstone succeeds to power he will repeal those laws and grant the reasonable requests of the Irish, who have been exposed to great oppression for many centuries, in such a manner that peace and order will be restored in Ireland and the power of the United Kingdom will remain intact. Again, natives too can expect nothing from Lord Salisbury, who called Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji a black man, and declared that they should not be encouraged to aspire to high posts. Mr. Gladstone has condemned his Lordship's views and expressed sympathy with

Mr. Parnell's case and the Conservative Ministry.

Circulation,
240 copies.

the desire of natives to obtain a share in the administration of their country. The Liberals, among whom there are such liberal-minded men as Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley, have shown favour to natives before. They repealed the Press Act and introduced local self-government.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th March, states

Alleged institution of a secret inquiry by Sir Auckland Colvin into the status of delegates who attended the Allahabad National Congress.

that it would seem that the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces has sent a list of the delegates who attended the Allahabad National Congress from the various Divisions to the Commissioners, and called for information regarding the social status, income, and the mode of election of each delegate. A subordinate Government official was very anxious to obtain a list of the delegates. The editor sent word to him through a friend that he should spare himself the trouble and expense of obtaining a list, as the Congress Committee would soon print 10,000 copies of the Congress Report, which would contain full information regarding each delegate, as to his residence, profession, &c., for distribution in England and this country. Had Sir Auckland Colvin heard of the intended publication of the report, probably he would not have called for the information above referred to from the over-worked Commissioners and Collectors. If the local authorities send correct reports, His Honor will find that the delegates were respectable pleaders, landowners, bankers, &c., and represented all religious creeds. This information should tend to raise the National Congress in the estimation of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commissioners. Some narrow-minded District Officers may misunderstand His Honor's object and cause unnecessary annoyance to the delegates. Hence His Honor had better tell all District Officers that his object in making the inquiry is only to find out the strength of the Congress.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 5th March, states that

Suggestion for the sending of some good Indian speakers to England by the promoters of the National Congress.

the publication of the Allahabad National Congress Report, which is being printed in England, will disabuse the minds of Englishmen of the wrong im-

pressions created by Lord Dufferin's violent and unjust attack on the National Congress. The Indian Political Agency in England is doing very useful work. It spreads correct information regarding the state of affairs in this country, and meets the attacks made by the opponents of the Congress. The *Hindustán* then urges upon the promoters of the Congress the importance of sending some good speakers to England from the different provinces, who should go from place to place explaining the true aims and objects of the Congress, and drawing attention to other important Indian matters at open-air public meetings. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and Mr. Norton, who went to England last year for the purpose, should be requested to go again this year. They can afford to pay their expenses. But funds should be raised from public subscription to defray the expenses of other persons.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 7th March, contains a picture of England and Russia disputing about the trade in Central Asia. The figure representing "Trade" sides with Russia, as the right hand of the former rests on the left hand of the latter.

Circulation,
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 28th February, received on the 5th March, refers to the various measures of Lord Dufferin's Government; condemns them as unjust and as involving unnecessary expenditure; and calls upon Lord Lansdowne to reduce the public expenditure and give some relief to the people.

Circulation,
325 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th February, refers to the premature death of Nawáb Mushtáq Ali Khan, but is glad to say that his son and heir, Nawáb Hamid Ali Khan, is a very promising prince. Though Nawáb Hamid Ali Khan is at present a mere boy, there is reason to hope that he will make as good a ruler as his grandfather. With reference to the management of the affairs of the State during his minority, the *Najmu-l-Akhbar* is of opinion that the present Council

Circulation,
185 copies.

will not do. A Council of Regency should be appointed, which should be composed of a larger number of members, and should be entrusted with greater powers.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 8th March, expresses regret at the late Nawáb's premature death,

The same.

and remarks that the question is, what arrangements should be made to conduct the administration in future? The present Council of State should be maintained, inasmuch as there appears no need for altering its constitution. The selection of a President is of course a very delicate task. But there can hardly be two opinions that none of the contumacious princes should be given seats on the Council or appointed to other posts in the State. They would have brought the State into difficulty long ago, had General Azamu-l-din Khan shown the least sign of weakness. Sir Auckland Colvin knows very well that they left no stone unturned with a view to injure the State. One of them even joined the National Congress at Allahabad. This is a very conclusive proof of their opposition to the Rampur State and the British Government. It is to be hoped that Government will never give them a share in the administration of the State.

The same paper, on the authority of a correspondent, states that, on the 27th February, Nawáb

The same.

Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan ascended the throne. He is 14 years and 11 months old. The present Council will be retained, and a President will be selected from among the residents in the State. The administration will not be placed in the hands of any European. The members of the ruling family, the civil and military officials, and influential private gentlemen of Rampur, expressed their satisfaction with the present administration, in the presence of the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor. The opponents of the State were prevented from spreading mischievous rumours. Nawáb Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan is a very promising prince, and has been making good progress in education, under the supervision of the Prime Minister and his tutor Mr. Phillip. Government, and particularly Mr. Neale, the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, deserve praise for saving the State from the intrigues of the contumacious princes.

The *Charpuz* (Moradabad), of the 7th March, says that

Circulation,
173 copies.

The same.

God knows what charm or incantation General Azamu-l-din Khan possesses that he has no difficulty in getting any orders passed. It is not known what kind of silver bandage he has put on the eyes of Government that he is able to lead Government any way he pleases. What does he mean by prohibiting the so-called opponents of the State from entering the Rampur territory? If they can injure the State, why did he not issue such a prohibition in the time of the late Nawáb? General Azamu-l-din Khan was addressed as uncle by the late Nawáb, but it is to be hoped that Nawáb Hamid Ali Khan will not show such excessive love and respect to a servant. The contumacious princes bore no ill-will towards the late Nawáb. They were dissatisfied with him, because he appointed an outsider his Prime Minister, who began to lord it over them, although there are men among them who are quite fit for the post. It would seem that the young Nawáb is in favour of his relatives, and consequently General Azamu-l-din Khan has forbidden them to enter the State in order to prevent His Highness from coming in contact with them. They have no armies with them. Lately they were told that they would not receive their pensions until they took up their lodgings in Rampur territory, while now they are forbidden to set foot on Rampur soil. Such a change in the policy of the Prime Minister is probably due to the circumstance that formerly he could ill-treat any of them who would enter the State, but that he cannot do so now. It is a matter of great surprise that Government should have permitted him to issue such an objectionable order. Government should take care that he does no harm to the young Nawáb.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 6th March, com-

Circulation,
250 copies.

plains that, when the Council of Revenue was established in Gwalior, on the death of the late Maharája Sindhia Jivaji Rao, Sir Lepel Griffin, the late Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, appointed many outsiders to posts in the service of the State on high salaries. A man who received only Rs. 200 a

month elsewhere on account of pay was sent to Gwalior on Rs. 1,000 a month. The employment of outsiders on such high salaries has not improved the administration, while it has made the condition of the Gwalior treasury very unsatisfactory. In the time of the late Mahārāja the revenues amounted to 110 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure to 99 lakhs, and thus there was a surplus of 11 lakhs every year. Now the revenues including the interest obtained from the Government of India on account of the loan of $3\frac{1}{2}$ crors are 121 lakhs, while the expenditure is 128 lakhs. In this way there is a deficit of 7 lakhs every year. The Council of Regency would do well to curtail the expenditure and restore the financial equilibrium, otherwise the State will be involved in heavy debt in course of time. The present heavy liabilities of the Government of India are due to its extravagance.

Circulation,
156 copies.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 4th March, contains a picture in which the Rewah State is represented as a native woman appealing to Lord Lansdowne for help, and his lordship as threatening the Prime Minister, who is called Satan, with punishment. The letter-press below the cartoon is as follows :—

Lord Lansdowne :—You have ruined the State. I will severely punish you for the offence, after I have made an inquiry into the affairs of the State.

Prime Minister says to himself :—All partook of the loaves and fishes, while I alone shall be held responsible and deprived of all my property.

Rewah :—For God's sake, do me justice : I have been much oppressed.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 5th March, is glad to say that at last Government has been convinced that the increase in the salt tax presses heavily on the people, and that Lord Cross, the Secretary of State, declared in the House of Lords that the tax would be again reduced as soon as possible. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will take the earliest

opportunity to effect the reduction and to give relief to the poor.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 7th March, referring to the Lieutenant-Governor's late visit to Hardoi, says that the question is, what compensation will be paid to the cultivators whose crops were destroyed in order to prepare the ground, where the crops stood, for His Honor's camp? It would be no matter for surprise if the cultivators were paid no compensation at all. Again, provisions and other things were collected through tahsíl officials at different places in the district where His Honor's camp was to halt, but the things were never utilized. It remains to be seen what price will be paid to the men who supplied the things. The providing of fodder, which has been very scarce owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the crops, must have pressed particularly heavily upon the people. It is rumoured that the Deputy Commissioner told a Tahsildár to return fodder to the men from whom it had been received, and warned him that he would be dismissed if it were not returned. The writer, however, doubts that the order of the Deputy Commissioner will be properly carried out by the Tahsildár. The supplies collected at the headquarters of the district were sold by auction for Rs. 150. The question is, what will be done with the money? Mirza Muhammad Ali Beg, the Talukdár of Naurangabad, really deserves pity. He expended a great deal of money in making preparations for the Lieutenant-Governor's entertainment, but His Honor did not pay a visit to his estate. In this way, according to the native proverb, he had to bear both a loss of money and the taunts of his neighbours. The Talukdárs of Oudh, who are so greatly fond of show on occasions of darbárs, should be ashamed of their extravagance. Hardly ten per cent. of them are free from debt. But looking at their outward show and pomp, every one is induced to consider them rich and feels an inclination to fleece them. They should have told the Lieutenant-Governor that the kharíf crop had failed, and drawn His Honor's attention to the distress prevailing among the people on account of the scarcity of grain. They should have also

Circulation,
425 copies.

told His Honor that they had no objection to pay subscriptions, but that the money should not be uselessly spent in illuminations, pyrotechnic displays, &c. The money should be devoted to the establishment of charitable dispensaries, poor-houses, industrial schools, and other such useful institutions.

Circulation,
60 copies.

A correspondent of the *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 5th March, refers to the case of one Pemraj of Khurja, who was prosecuted by Government for forgery, but acquitted by the District and Sessions Judge of Aligarh; and observes that he was charged with having altered some leaves of his account-books. Native bankers and traders are often charged by their customers with having tampered with their books, but they are generally acquitted for want of sufficient proof. Such frequent prosecutions show that the complaint is not altogether unfounded. Hence Government would do well to arrange for the supply to bankers and traders of such blank ledgers as may not be tampered with. Government should make such books and sell them at a moderate price.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 7th and 8th March, gives statistics relating to the Indian imports and exports for 1887-1888, and urges upon well-to-do natives the importance of establishing mills and factories to provide for the wants of their countrymen, and save their country from being drained of its wealth by foreigners.

Circulation,
418 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 6th March, states that one Statutory Civilian was appointed in the Central Provinces in 1882 and another in 1885. It would appear that those provinces are to get a Native Civilian every three years. In that case the Local Administration should move the Government of India to make a new appointment now, as more than three years have elapsed since the last appointment was made.

Circulation,
690 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 7th March, draws attention to the evil effects of drunkenness; refers to the steady increase

Drunkenness in India.

of the excise revenue, which it considers a proof of the extension of drunkenness, and calls upon Government to forbid the use of liquor. The writer adds that the loss of excise revenue caused by the prohibition would be made good by the increase which would accrue in other branches of the public revenue. If the people abandoned the use of liquor, they would be able to carry on useful trades and industries, and would thus contribute to the revenues of the Empire.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 5th March, refers to the case of three men, residents of Ludhiana murder case. Kuhna, Ludhiana district, who were charged by the Deputy Inspector of Police with having killed a man. The accused were convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge. They appealed to the Punjab Chief Court, but the court upheld the sentence of death. The execution was to take place on the 20th February, but in the meantime the man alleged to have been murdered by the accused turned up in the village, little knowing that three innocent men were under sentence of death for his alleged murder. He was taken to the Deputy Commissioner, who was touring in the neighbourhood at the time, and who at once reported the matter to the Sessions Judge and the Chief Court. In this way the lives of three innocent men were saved.

Circulation,
63 copies.

The *Surma-i-Rozgar* (Agra), of the 8th March, states that one Motia, a sweeper, was convicted of an offence and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 by an Honorary Magistrate at Agra. In default of the payment of the fine he was to undergo imprisonment for some additional period. He paid the fine when he was sent to the jail, but still he was not released on the expiration of his term of three months. He told the jailor that he was entitled to a release, as he had paid the fine. The jailor made a reference to the Honorary Magistrate, who gave orders for his release. But the correspondence between the jailor and the Honorary Magistrate took five days, and consequently the sweeper was unjustly detained.

Circulation,
300 copies.

in the jail for that period. The District Magistrate should make an inquiry into the matter, and take steps with a view to preventing the occurrence of such mistakes in future.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 1st March, states that when he was lately going from Aligarh to Hāthras, a sweeper desired to take his seat in the compartment occupied by the writer and some other persons, who protested against his entering their compartment. The sweeper showed some hesitation owing to their protest, but a railway official, who stood close by, at once shoved him into the compartment. Consequently they were obliged to leave that compartment and find room for themselves in other compartments as best they could, and the sweeper had a whole compartment to himself. The railway authorities are not well-advised in seating sweepers and shoe-makers in the same compartments with the higher classes of the community. Surely there could be no great difficulty in reserving one or two compartments in each train for the former. Another complaint of the native passengers is, that they are ill-treated by railway officials, particularly when there is an unusually large concourse of people at the railway stations on occasions of fairs. The railway police make a free use of their batons on those occasions, and are to be found assaulting respectable persons at the booking office windows. Some additional booking offices should be opened on such occasions.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak* (Farukhabad), for February, received on the 10th March, draws attention to the unsatisfactory religious and social condition of Hindu women, owing to their ignorance, and advises Hindus to give education to their female relatives.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), of the 9th March, complains of the decline of the physique of natives; ascribes the decline to the custom of child marriage and the native students studying

hard to acquire learning and neglecting physical education ; and draws the attention of natives, particularly the parents of students, to the advantages of physical training.

The Jhānsi correspondent of the *Nasīm-i-Agra*, of the 7th March, complains that on the day of

Circulation,
620 copies.

Non-admission of Hindus to the temple situated inside the fort at Jhānsi.

the Shivaratri festival, which occurred on the 28th February, thousands of Hindus living in Jhānsi and the neighbouring places went to the fort with a view to worship the idol of Mahadeva placed in an old temple inside the fort, but that they were not allowed to enter the fort, to their great grief. They fasted that day and were not to take their food until they had worshiped the idol in accordance with their religious custom. When they were refused access to the temple on their arrival at the gate of the fortress, their disappointment on the occasion may be easily imagined. The Hindus always had free access to the temple when Jhānsi was under the rule of the former Brahman Rājās and Mahārāja Sindhia. Four or five years ago the Government of India restored the Gwalior fort to Mahārāja Sindhia and took from him the city and fort of Jhānsi in return. Since the transfer of Jhānsi to the Government of India the Hindus have never before been prevented from entering the temple on the day of their great Shivaratri festival. It is difficult to understand why they were refused entry on the late occasion by the local authorities ; there is nothing in the state of affairs at Jhānsi to justify the prohibition. The Hindus are never prevented from visiting their sacred place situated inside the Allahabad fort.

The same correspondent complains that, in Jhānsi, both

Alleged ill-treatment of women by European and native soldiers at Jhānsi.

European and native soldiers greatly annoy the native women who go to Panjkot in order to fetch water from the wells there for drinking. As the Holi is approaching, the native soldiers have lately been singing the most obscene songs in the streets and lanes of the city.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1889.	1889.	
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Hussain	Feb. 28th	Mar. 8th	282 copies.
2	<i>Agra Punch</i>	"	"	"	Amir Khan	Mar. 4th	"	156 "
3	<i>Ain-ul-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Dilawar Ali	Feb. 28th & Mar. 8th.	" 5th & 10th,	120 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	Mar. 5th	" 9th	63 "
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Chunar</i>	Chunar	"	"	Rajab Ali Khan	"	" 7th	160 "
6	<i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatu-l-lah	"	" 8th	200 "
7	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Gulab Rai	" 2nd & 5th,	" 4th & 7th,	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
8	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 4th	" 7th	85 copies.
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishan Lal	" 2nd	" 6th	123 "
10	<i>Azad</i>	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 8th	" 9th	250 "
11	<i>Bharat Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	Jan. 25th & Mar. 1st.	" 4th & 6th,	100 "
12	<i>Bharat Jiwan</i>	Benares	"	"	Ram Krishna Varma,	Mar. 4th	" 6th	1,500 "
13	<i>Bharat Sudash Pro- vartak.</i>	Farukhabad	"	Monthly	Narayan Das	For February	" 10th	350 "
14	<i>Bharat Varta</i>	Bithur	"	"	Gur Baksh Singh	For March	" 6th	900 "
15	<i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishan Sarup	Mar. 1st	" 5th	225 "
16	<i>Charpas</i>	"	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	" 7th	" 9th	173 "

17	<i>Chiragh-i-Aiman</i>	Agra	"	"	"	Razá Ali	...	Feb. 16th & Mar. 1st.	4th	...	150	"
18	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	"	"	"	Thakur Prasad	...	Mar. 2nd	"	...	200	"
19	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	Bampur	"	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	...	" 4th	"	...	447	"
20	<i>Devnagri Gazette</i>	Meerut	"	Hindi	"	Gauri Datt	...	For February	"	...	285	"
21	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kálákanar	"	"	"	Gur Datt Sukla	...	Mar. 3rd to 9th,	"	...	240	"
22	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	"	Hindi-Urdu	"	Mahabir Prasad	...	" 2nd	"	4th to 10th,	100	"
23	<i>Jalwa-i-Ezadi</i>	Meerut	"	Urdu	"	Muhammad Khalil	...	"	"	6th	125	"
24	<i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow	"	"	"	Muhammad Yaqub	...	" 4th	"	4th	250	"
25	<i>Kayasth Akbbár</i>	"	"	"	"	Budra Prasad	...	" 8th	"	6th	700	"
26	<i>Marvâr Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	"	Hindi-English	"	Ghulam Muhammad	...	"	"	9th	130	"
27	<i>Mashr-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow	"	Urdu	"	Durga Prasad	...	" 6th	"	8th	150	"
28	<i>Matta-i-Nur</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	...	" 2nd	"	7th	48	"
29	<i>Mauj-i-Narbudda</i>	Hoshangabad,	"	"	"	Jan 1st, 8th, 16th, & 24th & Feb. 1st & 8th.	Mar. 4th, 5th, 8th & 9th	...	250	"
30	<i>Mihri-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	"	"	"	Karimu-l-lah	...	Mar. 7th	Mar. 10th	...	300	"
31	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	"	"	"	Anjad Ali	...	" 4th	" 7th	...	175	"
32	<i>Najmu-l-Akbbár</i>	Etawah	"	"	"	Ruhu-l-lah Khan	...	Feb. 28th & Mar. 1st.	" 5th & 9th,	...	185	"
33	<i>Najmu-l-Hisad</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	...	Mar. 4th	" 5th	...	75	"
34	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	"	"	Jannâ Dâs Biswâs	...	" 7th	" 9th	...	620	"
35	<i>Nazm Akbbár</i>	Lucknow	"	"	"	Dwarkâ Prasad	...	Feb. 20th	"	...	300	"
36	<i>Nizamu-l-Mulk</i>	Moradabad	"	"	"	Fatimu-l-din	...	Mar. 8th	" 10th	...	100	"
37	<i>Nuru-l-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	" 2nd & 9th,	" 5th & 10th.	...	279	"
38	<i>Nyaya Sudhâ</i>	Harda	"	M a r a t h i English.	"	Wasudeva Bhaskar	...	" 6th	" 8th	...	418	"
39	<i>Oudh Akbbâr</i>	Lucknow	"	Urdu	"	Sheo Prasad	...	" 4th to 9th,	" 5th, 7th & 9th.	...	690 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	"
40	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	"	"	"	"	Sajjad Husain	...	" 7th	" 9th	...	425 copies.	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
41	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	Dewaki Nandan	Mar. 4th	1889. 5th	400 copies.
42	<i>Rafiq-i-Akbar</i>	Benares	Urdu	"	Ghulam Husain	"	Mar. 8th	250
43	<i>Rahbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Partab Kishun	" 8th	" 10th	75
44	<i>Rasul-i-Azam</i>	"	"	Bi-monthly	Nawab Ali	" 1st	" 9th	175
45	<i>Rajpootana Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	" 4th	" 7th	491
46	<i>Rajn Pratish</i>	Batlam	Urdu	"	"	Feb. 28th	" 8th	100
47	<i>Rasidat</i>	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	Mar. 2nd to 7th	" 4th to 8th	250
48	<i>Rajen Kirti Sudhakar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	" 4th	" 9th	110
49	<i>Sabak Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	M a r a t h i - Hindi.	"	Lakshman Rao Anant	" 6th	" 10th	250
50	<i>Surma-i-Rongar</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Itar Husain	" 1st & 8th	" 5th & 10th	300
51	<i>Tabat</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Muzaffar Ali Khan	" 5th	" 7th	60
52	<i>Tamoni</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Puran Chand	Feb. 16th & Mar. 1st.	" 9th	130
53	<i>Tatt-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Husain	Feb. 28th	" 5th	325
54	<i>Uplak</i>	Agra	"	"	Narayan Prasad	Mar. 6th	" 7th	250
55	<i>Vriti Dhar</i>	Dhar	Marathi	"	Wasudeva Trimbak	" 7th	" 10th	115
56	<i>Zarif-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	"	Kapse. Sabit Ali	" 1st	"	112

LUCKNOW,

The 16th March, 1889.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.;

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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SELECTIONS

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